

U. S. ARMY PROPOSAL REJECTED BY BAKER

Secretary of War Returns General Staff's "Universal Service" Scheme.

WANTS RADICAL CHANGES

Senate Military Committee Reports Favorably Chamberlain Reserve Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Baker has returned to the General Staff for radical changes the universal service and emergency army proposal prepared and submitted to him to be sent to Congress, according to information received today from a reliable source.

The proposal involves a regular or professional army of 500,000 men of all branches and the training of 900,000 men annually through requirements of universal service. A one year period of training is called for.

The regular army under the General Staff plan would involve 174 regiments of infantry, 55 regiments of cavalry, 18 or more regiments of field artillery and other troops to bring the total to 500,000 officers and men.

Operations of this plan, it is pointed out, would furnish 1,400,000 trained men at the end of one year, and make possible an expeditionary force of 1,000,000 men with the nucleus around which to build a second line defensive army. Secretary Baker is said to have told the General Staff he would not transmit such a bill to Congress with his support, but that material reductions must be made both in the size of the proposed professional army and in the period of training recommended for civilians before he would sanction the measure. As the secretary's demands are believed to involve a complete revision and remodeling of the plan it is not believed the General Staff will have drafted a new measure before the fate of the Chamberlain universal service bill shall have been pretty accurately measured by its reception in the Senate.

Chamberlain Bill's Provisions.

The Chamberlain bill, which the Senate Military Committee reported favorably today, creates a military and naval reserve force based on universal military training and service. While the committee report does not indicate any belief that Congress will act on the measure at this session, the bill brings to a definite head the universal service discussion of the last few months and offers a specific plan on which public sentiment can crystallize.

The bill requires six months training without pay for all youths during their nineteenth year. Exemptions are confined to the members of the regular army and navy, those physically unfit, those who are the sole support of dependent relatives and those affiliated with religious creeds which forbid them to bear arms. The latter class are liable, however, for training in the non-combatant branches of the army.

It is estimated the bill would provide for the training of 500,000 boys annually, each of whom would be furnished into for nine years after his training period. With allowances for shrinkage of classes due to various causes as the years pass this plan would give a total force of 3,165,000 men who had had six months training at the end of the first nine year cycle, all subject to call for service only in the event of a "defensive" war or the imminence thereof.

Disagrees With General Staff.

The bill disagrees with the theory of the army General Staff as to the amount of training necessary to make a soldier fit to go on the battle lines, although it contemplates about the total strength proposed by staff officers. A year of intensive instruction has been declared by Major-General H. L. Scott, the Chief of Staff, to be the minimum of safety for the training of even defensive soldiers.

The committee measure, which is based on that prepared by Major Mosley, formerly of the army General Staff, fixes military training as a duty of citizenship, denying naturalization until such training has been at least begun or exemption granted. All Government employment would be closed to those who could not produce certificates of training or exemption, and private employers would be similarly prohibited from employing any man who has failed his military service. A blanket penalty, with a maximum of \$1,000 fine and a year's imprisonment for each offense, is provided for the violation of any section of the act except that those who evade training when liable for it must serve a longer time.

Wide Powers for the President.

For nine years, or until he has passed his twenty-eighth year, each reservist would be required to report in person annually to the registration authorities of his military district. In case of war the youngest classes would be called first. After his twenty-eighth year a reservist would pass into the great body of the unorganized militia, subject only to the general laws.

The bill provides no organization after the troops leave training, but the President is given wide latitude in this regard. No changes in the present National Guard system are provided for. Training would be in military districts comprising single States or groups of small States, and the establishment by lease or purchase of training cantonments in each district is directed. Registration and medical examining boards for each district or subdivision also would be appointed by the President, the word of the latter as to physical fitness to be final; while action of the registration boards on exemptions could be appealed to the Federal District courts. Youths liable for training would be required to report themselves or to be reported by parents or guardians.

Credits for Past Training.

To encourage preliminary military training such as that given in schools credit to a maximum of three months, or one-half the total required period, might be allowed. The applicant could elect either army or navy service, and the training would be carried out as nearly as possible. Specific prohibition is made against the use of the force in strikes or other industrial disputes. Officers and enlisted men of the regular services could be commissioned in the citizen army but would receive the pay of their grades only while on active duty, not during training. Machinery for the discharge of officers on unfavorable findings as to their qualifications by efficiency boards also is provided. The sale of intoxicating liquors to a member of the citizen army or navy while in uniform is forbidden, although

NAVAL BOARD TAKES UP DEFENCE TOPICS

Consulting Experts Hold All Day Session and Reelect Edison as Head.

BODY MAY BE ENLARGED

Proposal That Other Scientists Be Added to Look After Army Matters.

Immediate discussion of scientific questions raised by the Navy Department in preparation for war made it necessary for the Naval Consulting Board to hold a special session in the Engineering Building yesterday. Only two of the twenty-four members of the board were absent, and they would have been present except that urgent matters detained them.

Three naval officers attended the meeting, which lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon, saving a short spell for luncheon at noon. These men laid before the scientists new problems that have developed with the European war and new questions of defense that must be solved quickly in the event of war.

Ensign Vincent Astor, who has been junior aid to Chief of Staff A. B. Fry in the office of the Naval Militia in the Custom House, was assigned to bridge patrol work. He is to be one of the aids of Commodore Robert P. Forshaw. Cold weather has interfered with recruiting for the First Battalion of the Naval Reserve. A new station will be opened in Wall street on Monday, making five in all. A training school for the "bookies" has been opened in the old wooden ship Granite State, moored to the Ninety-sixth street dock in the North River. The veterans of the First Battalion—men who saw active service in the Spanish-American war—are anxious to be useful again. They have offered to form a home guard and a depot battalion and have subscribed to a fund for comforts for the men who have been guarding the bridges and waterfront.

George Watson Beach of the firm of Beach & Barnard, 124 Liberty street, has offered to the Government the free use of his country estate overlooking Long Island Sound at Cornfield Point, Saybrook, Conn. When the State Armory Commission meets next week it will discuss plans to dispose of the old arsenal at Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue to build a new structure of modern type. The present building was constructed during the civil war. Gen. O'Ryan, commander of the National Guard, said yesterday: "Our procedure probably will be to sell the obsolete arsenal and use the proceeds to buy property elsewhere and erect a modern building. The site for a new building has not yet been selected."

Board May Be Enlarged. The existing conditions were deemed to be so important that the members of the board talked over the plan of enlarging the board in such a manner that it could handle all problems of a scientific nature arising in the army. While many of the problems which the board had attacked pertain equally to

both the navy and the army, yet it was explained, there are many scientific questions which the army alone must tackle. It was pointed out that by enlarging the board slightly by the appointment of other scientists the board could consider all scientific questions of value to both branches. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the "Secretary of the Navy be informed that the board holds itself ready at the direction of the Department of War and the National Council of Defense to act as a board of inventions and in any other capacity which may be of use to the Government in the present emergency."

Industrial Preparedness.

The work done last spring and summer in canvassing the factories throughout the country in a campaign of industrial preparedness is reported to have been extremely profitable. Replies were received from between 25,000 and 30,000 factories giving their capacity and their availability for various work in the event of national necessity. All this information has been carefully tabulated and the preparedness plans that are being evolved are for both the army and navy.

It was said that a committee from the naval board will lay certain matters before the National Council of Defense at a meeting in Washington to-morrow. Among other problems considered was the use of fast motor boats in patrolling the Atlantic seaboard in search for submarines and also the use of wire nets to catch submarines.

An election of officers in compliance with the new law that authorized the Naval Consulting Board as a national institution was held yesterday. The officers elected were as follows: Thomas A. Edison, president; Peter Cooper Hewitt, vice-president; William L. Saunders, chairman; Thomas Robbins, secretary. The chairman of the various committees were reelected. The board adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

FEWER ALIENS ASK FOR U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Only 440 Registered Yesterday at the County and Federal Bureaus.

Although County Clerk Schneider's naturalization bureau in the Hall of Records stayed open until 5 P. M. yesterday, customarily a half holiday, the number of applicants for citizenship papers fell below those during the earlier days of the week, only 320 registering.

In this connection H. J. W. Fay, general manager of the Submarine Signalling Company, appeared before the board and offered the resources of his company, its research laboratory and other cooperation, should the naval board require it. The members of the board seemed highly pleased at this offer of assistance.

Among the other problems laid before the board were subjects involving chemicals, electricity and the like. There was informal discussion on each subject and then the matter was referred to the respective committee of scientists having special knowledge thereon.

Ray Baker Made Director of Mint.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Ray Baker of Reno, Nev., formerly secretary to Senator Pittman, was nominated today as Director of the Mint. He served for a time as secretary to Ambassador C. G. T. Marye at Petrograd. He was a time warden of the Nevada State Prison.

NAVY YARD BUSY ON HARBOR NETS

Work Also Being Rushed on the New Mexico and Repairs to Arizona.

Officials of the navy yard at Brooklyn

yesterday maintained the strict silence observed since the break of diplomatic relations with Germany when questioned concerning the published report that employees of the yard were busy constructing steel nets to protect New York and its approaches from possible attack by Teuton submarines.

"Our lips are sealed. We are deaf and dumb," were the replies to all queries. From an unofficial source, however, it was learned that there was unusual activity going on where the old monitor Amphitrite, now a submarine tender, is anchored. It was said that the crew of the mother submarine were busy all day unwinding reels of quarter inch wire and forming it into links of a net.

Several rumors were current as to the use or uses to which the net is to be put. One had it that the net will be spread across the harbor each sundown. It may be suspended either from floating booms that will permit it to swing open as gates or dropped beneath the surface at sunrise.

Despite unverified reports to the contrary, the English have found these nets effective in preventing U-boats from entering their harbors and destroying shipping.

Another report that gained much credence was that the net said to be being made by the Amphitrite's crew may be extended further up the bay as a protection to the navy yard.

DUTY FIRST LEAGUE TO AID.

Need of Thorough Marshalling of Resources Pointed Out.

The Duty First League, with offices at 507 Fifth avenue, composed of several hundred young business men desirous of taking a part in public affairs, has sent to members a letter saying in part:

"The international crisis has given a new meaning to our motto, 'The Government is yours—do your share.' It is imperative that there be a more thorough marshalling of the resources of our country toward this end. The organized service of the young men of the city is important and urgent."

It is the purpose of the Duty First League at once to perfect its organization to the end of best serving the community in whatsoever way it can, without committing its members individually other than as to the membership application."

Dante Alighieri at Genoa.

The steamship Dante Alighieri, which sailed from New York on January 24 with between four and five hundred passengers, including several Americans, arrived safely at Genoa on Thursday, according to a message received yesterday by the New York agents of the Italian line.

WILL BUILD U-BOAT CHASERS.

Navy Department Gets Plans From Inventor of Type.

The Navy Department, in contemplation of the construction of submarine chasers of the type now used by England in its warfare against the German undersea craft, has obtained from Henry R. Sutphen, vice-president of the Elco Company, Bayonne, N. J., designer of the original chasers, his plans and specifications. These plans, it is said, will be used as the basis for the development of a chaser type suitable to the needs of this country.

Sutphen devised his chaser in 1915 and submitted his plans to the British Admiralty. He received an order for the construction of fifty vessels and this was followed by an order for 500 more. These 550 vessels were constructed in less than 550 days. Recent reports from England say that the craft are all in service and are giving excellent results.

The vessels are 80 feet in length, with a beam of 12½ feet and a 4½ foot draught. They are equipped with two standard gasoline engines of 250 horsepower, which give the chasers a speed of 19 knots. The vessels are so built they may remain in ten days continuous service. Accommodations are provided for a crew of ten or twelve men.

Wireless Plant Under Guard.

Twelve National Guardsmen with full equipment arrived in Northern Ireland Friday night to guard the plant of the Long Island Lighting Company. This plant supplies the power for the wireless plant at Sayville.

SHIP PROTECTION PROBLEM OF FLEET

Dreadnoughts Will Not Be Called On, Says "Army and Navy Journal."

If this country enters into war with

Germany the Navy Department will not be called upon to send its dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts into the conflict. These huge craft probably will remain in harbor behind mine fields, while the lighter battle craft, the torpedo boat destroyers, cruisers and submarines will do the work of war, according to the view of the Army and Navy Journal.

"So long as the German high sea fleet is bottled up in its own waters by the British fleet," it says, "there seems to be no reason to assume that the situation in this respect is going to change, and as the great main British fleet can more than take care of the Germans our battleships would hardly be called upon to seek the German fleet or perform patrol duty along our coasts or on the high seas and make themselves food for German submarines."

The article tells of Germany's activity in the last two years in the construction of the lighter craft. "Therefore, this country's problem, it says, will be to combat the submarine war against shipping and along the coasts."

"This work," it says, "will require many fast torpedo boat destroyers and fast submarine chasers, well armed, for it may be safely assumed the Germans are putting guns of a powerful calibre on their new craft. To protect our commerce on the high seas will be the role of our cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers."

The newspaper utters a warning against the sailors who have been interned in this country since the outbreak of the war, saying: "While German seamen are well acquainted with our important submarine base at Newport, the Norfolk and Philadelphia yards, etc., our mines should form an adequate protection against submarines that might try to venture into harbors to destroy shipping. Suitable patrol boats will certainly be on hand to guard against the emergency of a German submarine finding its way in."

"Not the least important element that may have to be dealt with is the large number of German reservists, both of the navy and army, who have not been idle for two and a half years in gaining knowledge and planning to help the Fatherland when the time comes. These reservists are thoroughly organized and are perfect fatalities. Many of them, we are informed on good authority, are skilled chemists and adepts in the use and manufacture of explosives. In the event of war that these reservists will use every means in their power to wreck and damage is a foregone conclusion."

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We have just secured at very great concessions from regular cost, 225 pairs of Velour Portieres, which we will offer on Monday and Tuesday at the following extremely low prices:

75 pairs at \$12.75 a pair
100 pairs at \$13.75 a pair
50 pairs at \$14.75 a pair

The Velvets and Velours of which these Portieres are made cost from \$1.80 to \$2.75 a yard, and there are 10 yards in each pair. They are 7 feet 6 inches long, finished, and come in a great variety of colorings and color combinations—some solid colors and many reversible; in shades of blue, brown, green, rose, mulberry, grey, gold and pink.

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One of the largest and finest collections of Chinese Rugs

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Than the Same Rugs Could Be Sold for Under Former Purchasing Conditions

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4 x 7 feet.....	\$45.00 to \$125.00	10 x 14 feet.....	\$325.00 to \$575.00
6 x 9 feet.....	\$85.00 to \$195.00	12 x 15 feet.....	\$495.00 to \$795.00
8 x 10 feet.....	\$125.00 to \$275.00	12 x 18 feet.....	\$450.00 to \$995.00

Fifth Floor

A Great Sale of Linens

Of Far Reaching Significance

Prices 10 to 25% Less Than Market Value Today

It is predicted that the available supply of good Linens will soon be exhausted. We are fortunately well stocked, however, and are prepared to present in this sale an opportunity to our patrons to anticipate their future Linen requirements at great savings.

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Pure Linen Damask

\$3.75 to \$9.50

Damask Napkins

Pure Linen

\$2.85 to \$13.50 a dozen

Fine Damask Table Cloths

22½ yards.....	\$5.85 and \$6.90	22½ yards.....	\$7.50 and \$8.50
23½ yards.....	\$9.00 and \$10.35	24½ yards.....	\$7.85 and \$9.00
25½ yards.....	\$9.75 and \$11.40		

Napkins to Match..... \$8.50 to \$10.65 a dozen

Guest Towels

\$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 a dozen

Italian Hand Woven Towels

Hand embroidered, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$21.00 a dozen

Room Towels

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.75, \$7.50 and \$9.00 a dozen

Hemstitched

\$10.50, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$21.00 a dozen

Pure Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Excellent values in the better grades

Sheets..... \$12.00 and \$15.00 a pair ! Pillow Cases, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50 a pair

Glass Towels

\$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.50 and \$5.50 a dozen

Madeira Tea Napkins

Hand embroidered, \$6.75 a dozen

Madeira Lunch Sets

Hand embroidered, \$4.25 and \$4.85 a set

Second Floor

Willys-Overland

Motor Cars

A Great Development

The automobile business is now one of America's leading industries.

Its tremendous resources, accomplishments, pay rolls and money invested run into billions of dollars.

Both in quality and quantity American made motor cars now lead the world.

The great Willys-Overland plants—a veritable industry in themselves—have played a leading part in this development.

Although in existence only eight years, The Willys-Overland Institution now is second in the world in point of production.

The latest and greatest Willys-Overland development now offers the nation a comprehensive line of cars built by one organization.

This is the most advanced step of the industry.

It means greater economies; better cars at a relatively lower cost to you.

Come in and see the new line.

Light Four

Touring . . . \$665
Roadster . . . \$650
Country Club . . \$750

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Touring . . . \$850
Roadster . . . \$835
Coupe . . . \$1250
Sedan . . . \$1450

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Touring . . . \$985
Roadster . . . \$970
Coupe . . . \$1385
Sedan . . . \$1585

Willys-Knight

Four Touring . . \$1285
Four Coupe . . \$1650
Four Sedan . . \$1950
Four Limousine \$1950
Eight Touring . \$1950

All prices f. o. b. Toledo and subject to change without notice

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Illustration of a Willys-Overland car.